The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,876.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BORN.

FRASER—March 20th, at Patna, the wife of Mr. W. F. Fraser, Agent, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

DIED.

BAPTY—March 24th at Forbes House, Mazagon, Blanche Ann, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bapty, aged 10 months and 6 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 15 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gnadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 580 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 680 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottas, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 30th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	19	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Columbo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cocoan	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parkes, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Cowpore, and proceed from thence by rail.

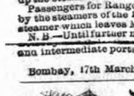
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay on the 30th of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dharumtur.	Oorun.	Golwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 0
Second Class	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 0
Third Class	0 12	0 9	0 6	0 4	0 0
	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dharrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Golwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Golwa at 4 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Injunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingoria.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTONJEE, & Co., Neebit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 4th April.

THE above A 1 Ship has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELLS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "WARRIOR," Captain F. A. Lant, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send of Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Lant will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Warrior*.

Bombay, 21st March 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KIRKHAM, General Army Agent, Abyssinia.—Parcels and Packages may be sent from all parts of India addressed to this Agency, Annesley Bay, from whence they will be carefully sent to the front.

NOTICE.—WILL be opened on MONDAY, 23rd instant, THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort.

A Private Room for Ladies.
A Private Entrance, with Female attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
☞ Soups always ready.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, by which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor to the Liquid Extract, is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

Lieutenant Hill's pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from air bubbles which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of flavor the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th MARCH,

on which occasion will be introduced.

NEW SONGS, SOLOS, MUSICAL MELANGES,

BALLADS, COMIC SKETCHES, LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.

Amongst which will be enumerated the following New and Original Acts.

DAVE CARSON

In his new Local Song and Dance, entitled,

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

Who has not grown larger since his last visit, on this occasion will not make his

FAREWELL BOW.

MR. G. SOUTHAM,

In his eccentric character of the

RAW RECRUIT.

A new and Original Burlesque Opera Entitled the

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY,

Not by the Author of

GEMMA DI VERGY.

OBSERVE THE PROGRAMME.

☞ AN ENTIRE CHANGE. ☜

PART I.

Overture, Zampa (arranged by W. C. Parker).....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (The Coon Hunt)..Company.
The Birds will come again,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
Pickles. (A legend of Simla),.....Dave Carson.
Beneath the Weeping Willow,..Mr. W. Burton.
Dance Jubetee,.....Mr. G. Southam.
Fair Lily of the Vale,.....Mr. S. Herberte.

First part will conclude with the original and descriptive Song, showing the Troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Recitative and Song (Orinthia my beloved)

Mr. S. HERBERTE.

DAVE CARSON

will appear in his

NEW AND ORIGINAL SONG AND DANCE

ENTITLED

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

Violin Solo,..... Mr. W. C. PARKER.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

MR. G. SOUTHAM

AS THE

RAW RECRUIT.

Part Second to conclude with the inimitable Impersonation of the

INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART III.

The Entertainment will conclude with a BURLESQUE OPERATIC NONDESCRIPT,

ENTITLED THE

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.

The Gem,.....	Mr. G. Southam.
The Dad,.....	Dave Carson
Love No. 1,.....	Mr. S. Herberte.
Love No. 2,.....	Mr. W. Burton.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	„ 4
Upper Circle	„ 3
Pit	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.

Trouble begins at 8-45 P.M.

at which hour

THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the

AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING-GLASSES.
J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY SLIPPERS & CUSHIONS
J. NEUBERG.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAPS.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, GOLD BEADING.
J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE READING LAMPS.
J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CIGAR HOLDERS.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, in Tins and Packets.
J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY Do.
J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer.
J. NEUBERG.

QUININE, in 1 oz. Bottles.
J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from O'Porto.
J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour, at Rs. 9 per Tin of 28 lbs.
J. NEUBERG.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
300 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 24 pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 3 o'clock P.M., when business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th March 1868.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poona,

BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

HAS the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just landed, ex s. s. *Gunga*, a large and varied assortment of GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Overland Trunks, Coat cases of sizes, Hand and Courier Bags, Leather Cigar Cases, Rug and Baggage Straps, Driving and Hunting Whips, &c.

Further supplies expected per each Mail Steamer.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to mention that orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S,

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tilokpath, Bisowice, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeds, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Jumpore, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 2 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chudduns have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various size and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors, at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chudders, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to puggrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Puggrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October, 1867.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to Carwar to remove a Cotton Press. Apply personally to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain BOARD and LODGING in a respectable English Family in the neighbourhood of Khetwaddy or Byculla,—Stabling required. Address to "S. H.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by the undersigned, three good GOWNDIE MAISTRIES and one MAISTRY CARPENTER; also, a few hundred Brass of HYDRAULIC LIME.

J. McSWEENY.

Parell Road, Byculla, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the upper or lower part of a BUNGALOW, situated in a most healthy locality. Rent moderate. Apply to "G. W," care of *Gazette*.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to

1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camateepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) :—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A.M., until 6 P.M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Qts.	Pts.	per doz. Labelled & Branded... Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rausan, Black capsule,	do...	...	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do...	...	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do...	...	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do...	...	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do...	...	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do...	...	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do...	...	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	.....	Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto „ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto „ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonparell Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Trauniser	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 28	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.	
Amontillado, very choice and superior	„	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„	20
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15
Marsala, Virgin	„	38
Madeira, East India	„	38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule		Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule		„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule		„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish		„ 22
„ „ Scotch		„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		„ 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best)	per dozen „ 24	„

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed of our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Lace, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750prshare
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	68 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	22 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 pershare.
3,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India a.&China.	185pershare.
1,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	34 pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,400,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
800,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	14
	100	1,000	9	Madras Bank	194 p.
3,750,000	250	250	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	63½ ct.
1,000,000		125		Oriental Bank	130
500,000	250	250	12	Royal Bank of India	435 p.s
	250	200	....	Royal Bank of Gujerat Bank	83 p. s
	250	100	....		65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	100	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,510	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
261,000	2,500	2,610	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	555 per s
300,000	5,000	5,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	1,475 per share
120,000	4,000	3,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
120,000	500	500	.....	Vizgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	240	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	90 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	570 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Fort Canning... ..	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co....	940

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks... ..	6 months'sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ..	1s 11 13/16 to 1s 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents.. ..	6 Do. do. ..	2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta....	At sight	990.
Do.	30 days 'sight..	991.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99.
China..	60 ays'sight ..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	..	6 percent.
Mercantile Bills..	..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	..	92
.. ..	1845-46	..	
.. ..	1854-55	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	..	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	..	112½
Five and a half per cent. ..	.. ..	..	111¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	..	111¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	..	..	..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ..	..	..	..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	..	..	..	,, 225
Cowlas	..	..	..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	..	..	..	,, 220
German Crowns	..	..	..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	..	..	..	,, 225
Bar Silver	..	..	..	,, 10-8
Gold Leaf	..	..	..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	..	..	..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Comrawuttees ..	Old ..	..	..	165 to 170
Akote	..	..	..	..
Khandeish.. ..	..	..	..	160 to 162
Barsee	..	..	..	..
Dhollera	..	..	..	185 to 187
Bhownuggur ..	..	..	..	..
Broach	..	..	..	187 to 190
Vingoria	..	..	..	180 to 182
Compta	..	..	..	180 to 182
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	190 to 193
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	..	210 to 215
Akote	..	..	..	..
Broach	..	..	..	228 to 230
Dholleri	..	..	..	218 to 220
Bhownuggur ..	..	..	..	..
Veeravali.. ..	..	..	..	180 to 185
Ready Sales...	..	..	...	950 Candies.
For delivery	..	..	...2,275	,,
Market firm.				

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Powell, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Pollock, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH, 24.

Keays, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.. ..	Nominal.
,, Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.. ..	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 23	Combermere	Blaney	Moulmein, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 24	H.M. Jumna (s)..	Pickard.....	Suez.
	Caledore	Bard	Bimlipatam.
	Inverdruie	Deane	Mangalore.
	Compredore.....	Downward ..	Liverpool.
	Mary Stenhouse	Woodmass ..	Annesley Bay.
	H.M. Lord Elphinstone (s)	Carpendale...	Vingorla.
	Gunga (s).....	Bonfellow....	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Janet Mitchell*, Baines, to Abyssinia.
Ship *Jessie Benson*, Stoettel, to Abyssinia.
Ship *Ophelia*, Strickland, to Liverpool.
Ship *Mistress of the Sea*, Mackenzie, to Liverpool.
Ship *May Queen*, Ross, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Great Northern*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Fettah Currim*, to Calcutta.
Ship *King of Algeria*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the N. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M and from noon 2 to 3 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail Boxes will be kept open for fully another hour, and letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	13th and 30th,	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope..			
Mauritius	16th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Bussorah			
Jagdad			
Joinaghierry			
Vingorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	15	hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.	None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Hotexcepting	300 0 6	0 12	0 12	0 12
,,	600 0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900 0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	1200 1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200 1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MARCH.

DAVE CARSON will give "PICKLES."

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

MR. G. SOUTHAM'S RAW RECRUIT.

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.

MANILLA ROPE.—WANTED, 7, 8 and 9 inch MANILLA ROPE. Apply to the STOREKEEPER, B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, to write up and keep the Accounts of an Estate under Trust. Salary Rs. 150 per month. None but first-rate Accountants need apply. Address with references to "H. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

LOST, yesterday, CURRENCY NOTES of Rupees 1,300., viz., one for Rupees One Thousand, { No. C 29 52986 } and the others of Rs.100 each. Numbers are registered. Parties finding them will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same at the Office of the Alliance Spinning Co., Church Street, to the Owner, the undersigned.
FURDOONJEE ARDASEER DEVITRE.
Bombay, 25th March 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "GRANTON," Captain G. ELLERY, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain ELLERY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. of the Rev. MR. PATON, proceeded to Poona, and of other gentlemen, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

THE Ship "COMBERMERE," from Calcutta via Moulmein (where she put in as a Port of distress to repair and refit), having arrived, Consignees are requested to call at the Office of MR. T. LIDBETTER, Average Stater, Nesbitt Lane, to produce their Bills of Lading, sign the Average Bond, and pay a Deposit on their respective Consignments of Goods and the Freight thereon, when a Delivery Order will be given to them.
HAJEE TAR SALLAY MAHOMED,
Owner of the Ship *Combermere*.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by VENCOBA WASSOODEW, for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIVINEBAI, *alias* RAMABAI, Widow of WASSOODEW SUDDANUNDJEE, all persons are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of March 1868.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1 Ditto No. 2 Ditto No. 3
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO by THOMAS BEARS, and DITTO by W. D. and H. O. WILLS in Packets and Tins.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.—Just received, a small Consignment of ENAMELLED IRON WARE, consisting of—

Plates,	Saucepans and Covers,
Cups and Saucers,	Fry Pans,
Bowls,	Basins,
Meat Dishes,	Ewers,
Bake Dishes,	Soup Dishes,
	Candlesticks,
&c., &c.,	&c.,

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANECKJEE and COWASJEE MANECKJEE, of Bombay, respectively, Parsee Inhabitants, lately trading in Bombay under the name or firm of Messrs. MANECKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

Upon hearing MR. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of the above Estate, and on reading the Affidavit of MR. JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE, one of the said Trustees, sworn on the Twenty-seventh of February last, and the Affidavit of PESTONJEE COWASJEE, a Clerk in the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Solicitors for the said Trustees, sworn this day, I do order that the said JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE be discharged from the Office of Trustee to the said Estate as from the 14th day of March instant, and that ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD and RUGOONATH NARRAYEN, the remaining Trustees, be allowed to continue the further Liquidation of the said Estate.—Dated this 24th day of March 1868.
JOSEPH ARNOULD,
RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks,.....	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks!.....		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... ,,	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... ,,	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... ,,	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	13	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... ,,		7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... ,,		7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... ,,		7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere ..... ,,		7 8
BADHAM'S West End ..... ,,		7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ... ,,		3 0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ... ,,		4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	,,	3
Guyots West End.....	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Resistless Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ...	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ...	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief.....	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	,,	2 ,, 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	5	0
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	4	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		20	0
TRAVELLING Suits		6	8
TRAVELLING Shirts		8	0
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		25	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		10	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		16	0
RUGS AND MATS.....		2	12
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"			9

FOR SALE, THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINES 225

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—At the hearing of an Assault Case at the Mazagon Police Court recently, the Magistrate made some remarks reflecting very seriously on the management of this HOTEL. Sufficient time having elapsed for the Police to make the enquiries, the Magistrate thought necessary, without—as far as the Proprietor of the Hotel can learn—any steps being taken, he feels compelled to take measures to satisfy his constituents and the public generally that his Hotel does not deserve the severe censure passed upon it by the Magistrate. The readiest method of doing this, is by publishing, without reserve, all that has been said regarding the management of the Hotel under its present Proprietor. The book, from which the following Certificates are taken is at all times open to the inspection of Residents and temporary Sojourners at the Hotel; it is optional for them either to make complaints or to express their satisfaction with the Hotel, and the fact that not one word of censure has been written in the book during the eighteen months the Hotel has been under the present management, is, the Proprietor thinks, sufficient guarantee that it has been, and is, properly conducted.
JEEWANJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 22nd March Proprietor.

1. We have much pleasure in certifying that during our stay at the Byculla Hotel we have received every attention, and are much pleased with the cleanness of the house and the civility of the attendants.—ALEX. H. LEE, JOSEPH BRAY, JOHN AITON.—Oct. 30th, 1866.

2. I have stayed at the Byculla Hotel for about a week, and I have found everything very clean and comfortable, the attendaucs good, the table much better than I have ever known in this country.—J. COLLINGS, Col.

3. I have stayed at the Byculla Hotel for three days, and have found everything very clean and excessively comfortable, attendance and table very good.—E. S. WASON, Lieut. and Adjutant 33rd Regiment.

4. I have stayed some days at the Byculla Hotel, and have found it most comfortable and clean, the arrangements for ladies are particularly good. Table and attendance far superior to any other Bombay Hotel.—G. H. FAGAN, Lieut. 2nd Grenadiers.

5. We have stayed some days at the Byculla Hotel, and found it in every way most comfortable. The attendance, &c., is excellent.—J. B. WALKER, Lieut. R. H. A., R. MALLOCK, Lieut. R. A.—Nov. 7th, 1866.

6. During my stay at the Byculla Hotel I have been well pleased with the accommodation and satisfied with the general arrangements.—THOMAS M. FOY.—Nov. 7th, 1866.

7. During the week which I have stayed at the Byculla Hotel I have had every reason to be satisfied with the accommodation, table, and attendance. Everything is conducted in a most satisfactory manner.—L. P. BANKS.—Nov. 7th, 1866.

8. During the short time we stayed at the Hotel we were exceedingly well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance.—C. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col, R. E.—Nov. 8th, 1866.

9. Captain and Mrs. Burton have been entirely satisfied with the accommodation and attendance of the Byculla Hotel.—Nov. 10th, 1866.

10. During the short time I was here, I was perfectly satisfied.—T. ROBINS, C. E.—Nov. 10th, 1866.

11. During my stay at the Hotel I was perfectly satisfied with every arrangement.—G. H. BLENKINSOPP, Lieut. R. A.

12. I have been quite satisfied with everything during my short stay at the Byculla Hotel.—D. GAYE, Colonel R. H. A.—Nov. 11th, 1866.

13. I consider this the best Hotel I have been at in India; everything very clean and good, and the landlord very attentive.—THOMAS RAIKES, Lieut.-Col., 102nd R. M. Fusiliers.

14. My family and myself have been in the Byculla Hotel for some days, and I consider it the best I have been in India; everything very clean and the landlord and his staff attention itself, the cooking, &c., remarkably good.—J. F. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel.

15. I have stayed at the Byculla Hotel on two occasions and I can cheerfully recommend it; the rooms and everything is very clean, the cooking is good, and food of the best; the attendance very good, and the Manager and Staff *most* civil and attentive.—WALTER F. GOLDSWORTHY, Captain 91st Highlanders.—Nov. 14th, 1866.

16. A good Hotel, rooms nice and clean, and attendance also good.—J. W. NOCH, Captain.—Nov. 16th, 1866.

17. I am very much pleased with all the arrangements of the Hotel, it is everything that can be wished.—W. C. STILEMAN, Major, 15th Regiment.—Nov. 21st, 1866.

18. The management of the Byculla Hotel is exceedingly good, the Proprietor particularly obliging.—J. M. DILLON, Lieut.-Colonel—Nov. 21st, 1866.

19. I am very well satisfied with the management of the Byculla Hotel, the arrangements appear generally very good.—THOS. W. EARLY.—Nov. 29th, 1866.

20. I have found everything good and comfortable, and can thoroughly recommend the hotel.—A. D. ROBERTSON, B. C. S.—Nov. 29th, 1866.

21. Perfectly satisfied with everything in this Hotel.—H. H. LUMSDEN, Brig. General; E. M. BRAY, Lieut. Colonel.

23. Well satisfied with everything; everything clean and nice, and Hotel well conducted.—S. CHAMIER, Major, R. A.—Dec. 5th.

24. I have resided at the Byculla Hotel with my wife since my arrival from England on the 28th of November last, and I have much pleasure in testifying to its good management. We were exceedingly comfortable during our stay there; in fact it was everything that could be wished.—C. THOMPSON, Major H. M. 9th N. I.

25. I have lived in this Hotel for ten days, and have been far more comfortable than my previous experience of Bombay Hotels warranted my expecting to be; the table is good, and bed-rooms are clean and airy—(signature cannot be deciphered) Hyderabad Commission.

26. I have lived in the Byculla Hotel for 12 days, and found it very comfortable.—F. DAWSON, Lieut. Col. 93rd Highlanders.

27. Everything very neat and comfortable; could not wish for better accommodation.—J. FRYER.

28. I have occupied rooms in the Byculla Hotel with my wife and child from 12th to 14th instant, and found everything very clean and comfortable. —, Capt. R. A.—Dec. 14th, 1866.

29. I have found everything very comfortable in the Byculla Hotel.—H. LILLY, Capt, Hydrabad Contigent,—Dec. 14th, 1866.

30. I have stopped in the Byculla Hotel with my wife for thirteen days, and found everything clean and comfortable.—C. PENNY, Capt., R. E.—Dec. 25th, 1866.

31. I have stopped at the Byculla Hotel for a month and found everything clean and comfortable.—D. REYNOLDSON.—Jan. 3rd, 1867.

32. I have been very comfortable during my twelve days at the Byculla Hotel. It is the best I have seen in the three presidencies.—J. MACLEAN, Major, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

33. I have stopped for twenty-four days in the Byculla Hotel, and found it clean and comfortable, and the charges moderate.—C. MOORHEAD, M. D., Staff Surgeon Major.—Jan. 19th, 1867.

34. I have stopped nine days at the Byculla Hotel; it is certainly the most comfortable Hotel I have ever been in in Bombay.—W. A. GLASSPOOL.

35. During the month of February 1867 I have stopped at the Byculla Hotel a period of fourteen days, during the whole of which time, I have met, from every member of the establishment, with the greatest attention and civility, and have had reason to be satisfied with everything; and I think the interior economy of this Hotel reflects the greatest credit upon the proprietor as well as the manager of the same, Mr. Partridge.—D. PRIOR, Captain Madras Staff Corps.—Feb. 25th, 1867.

36. I have remained at the Byculla Hotel six days, and am satisfied.—R. HUDSON, Lieut.-Colonel—March 2nd, 1867.

37. I have spent a week in the Byculla Hotal, and have been very well satisfied with all the arrangements.—J. HALLIDAY, Lieut.-Colonel.—March 4th, 1867.

38. I have been eleven days at the Byculla Hotel, and have been perfectly satisfied with all arrangements.—A. HEYLAND, Brig. General.—March 9th, 1867.

39. I have been here for three weeks, and am satisfied with the arrangement.—J. KIRKPATRICK, Captain 3rd D. Guards.—June 9th, 1867.

40. I have been very well served here for three days, and received every attention.—H. S. WILLOUGHBY, Captain 45th Regiment.—June 9th, 1867.

41. I have spent a month and ten days very comfortably in this Hotel, and leave it well satisfied with all its arrangements.—L. TRIPP, Lieut. Colonel Madras Army.

42. I have been in this Hotel for a week, and have found everything very clean, and the arrangements all good; it is far better than the hotels of this time.—C. A. MANSON, Captain H. M. 9th N. I.

43. I have stayed for six weeks in this hotel with my wife, and have been very comfortable during my stay.—F. R. HOGG.—June 15th, 1867.

44. I have been upwards of five months in this Hotel, and been very comfortable; everything very clean and the officials most obliging and attentive.—L. STEWART, D. I. G. of Hospitals.

45. I have stayed at the Byculla Hotel on two different occasions, and have found everything highly satisfactory—R. A. MOORE, Major, Assistant Commissary General.

46. Ditto Ditto.—J. WILLIAMSON, Surgeon Major.

47. I have spent a week at the Byculla Hotel, and have received all attention from the servants of the establishment; the Hotel is comfortable and clean, and I have been perfectly satisfied in every way,——Colonel, Royal Artillery.—June 24th, 1867.

48. I have sojourned for nine days at the Byculla Hotel, and think it is the best in Bombay; everything is clean and comfortable, and the servants civil.—E. W. EVANS, Captain 19th Regiment.—June 24th, 1867.

49. I have spent nine days at the Byculla Hotel, and found every one connected with it extremely civil and attentive; everything is clean and comfortable.—R. TRAILL, 1-19th Regiment.

50. I have stayed four weeks at the Byculla Hotel, and have been perfectly satisfied in every way.—T. R. LIGHT.—June 29th, 1867.

51. I have put up at the Byculla Hotel for three weeks, and during that time I have found everything very nice and comfortable. I also visited several other Hotels during that time, and consider this hotel the best in Bombay, more particularly in regard to water closets, there not being any at either of the other Hotels.—T. BRADDON, Staff Commander, R. N.

52. I have much pleasure in saying the Byculla Hotel is the best I have seen in India; the service is rendered willingly, and the charges, all things considered, most moderate.—T. CHAPMAN, Captain, Government Agent N. W. P.

53. I and Mrs. Smith resided about one month in the Byculla Hotel, and we are both very well satisfied with everything.—A SMITH.

54. I have stayed at the Byculla Hotel for the last week, and found the accommodation and table excellent and the charges moderate.—H. SMITH, Surgeon, 102nd Regt.—July 9th, 1867.

55. This is the third occasion of my visiting the Byculla Hotel, when I have always received every attention; the rooms clean and comfortable, and the table good.—A. MACKENZIE, Major, A. C.—July 10th, 1867.

56. I have been at this Hotel for a week only, but during that time I can testify to the cleanliness of the apartments, civility of the servants, and general comfort of the place; and this is saying a great deal as I have just come from England.—EDWARD L. HAWKINS.—July 16th, 1867.

57. I have been perfectly satisfied with everything in the Hotel; it is as far as I could judge in two days well conducted and clean.—W. S. MEREWETHER, Lieut.-Colonel.

58 We have been quite satisfied with the Hotel and management.—WEBSTER BIRD; H. HAMMOND.

59. I have been much pleased with the arrangements of this Hotel; I have had with every attention.—C. BROWN.

60. I have been quite satisfied with the Hotel.—J. M. GOODELLOW.

61. I have lived in the Hotel for about a week, and have had every reason to be satisfied; the bed-rooms are clean and comfortable, the cooking good, and the attendance excellent.—H. ROBERTSON, Nagpore.—July 30th, 1867.

62. During my stay at the Byculla Hotel I have been perfectly satisfied with everything in the Hotel.—E.

63. I have lived in the Byculla Hotel for a week, and have been exceedingly comfortable in every way.—T. B. TURNER, 102nd Royal M. Fusiliers.

64. During my stay at the Byculla Hotel I have had every reason to be satisfied, for I consider the Hotel the cleanest, more comfortable, and best conducted establishment I have been at; the Proprietor keeps a good table and deserves encouragement.—EDWARD BRICE, Brig. General, Commanding Nagpore Force.—July 9th, 1867.

65. I have found the Byculla Hotel most comfortable during my stay here; it is by far the best I have met with in India.—A. W. LUCAS, Lieut.-Colonel—July 11th, 1867.

66. I have been staying at the Byculla Hotel for about three weeks, and have much pleasure in stating that I have found it exceedingly comfortable; the apartments being clean and commodious, and the table good; every civility has been shown to me and my wife. ——
Adjt. R. A.—July 12th, 1867.

67. I have been much pleased with the arrangements of this Hotel, and have found it, as I did on the former occasions, clean, comfortable, and moderate.—S. CHAMIER, Major R. A.—August 13th, 1867.

68. I endorse the above, and think this the best Hotel in Bombay.—M. CHAMBERS, Lieut. 5th Regiment N. I.

69. I have been well pleased with the arrangements of this Hotel. During my stay of nine days I have experienced nothing but

ANNUAL EXHIBITI… GIRLS' SCHOOLS …

On Monday afternoon, the annu… the Parsee Girls' Schools Associatio… in the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Mano… Malabar Hill. The gathering and pro… were of a most interesting nature. A larg… ber of European ladies and gentlemen were… sent, and about 200 girls, pupils of the … different schools, attended. Many of the fathers and other relatives of the girls were also present; but we are sorry that none of the mothers, who must undoubtedly be interested in the education of their children, and to whom the exhibition would certainly have been a source of pleasure, attended. The *coup ensemble* was most brilliant, the young girls in their pretty and becoming costumes presenting a very fine appearance. Mr. Dinshaw certainly deserves the thanks awarded to him by the committee for the use of the splendid saloon of his bungalow for the exhibition. A sofa was placed at the upper end of the saloon for Mrs. Fitzgerald, who distributed the prizes, and for the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, who presided; and chairs were placed down the sides of the saloon so as to leave a large open space in the centre. Some of the needle work and Berlin wool work done by pupils of the schools, which was very much admired and praised, was exhibited on tables placed in this open space.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (Honorary Secretary) opened the proceedings by reading the report of the committee, which commenced by saying that to the Chairman, who had spent nearly a quarter of a century in the service of the Government in this Presidency, and who must no doubt be conversant with the progress of social reforms in this country, it might perhaps be unnecessary to describe the origin of the Parsee Girls' Schools; but to the esteemed lady who had honoured the committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association with her presence and kindly consented to distribute the prizes, and as European society in India was so constantly changing, to some, if not to the whole of the other ladies and gentlemen now present, a brief account was doubtless necessary, and might not be uninteresting. A brief reference was therefore made to the history of the schools since 1849, and after which following were the principal passages of the report:—

Since the last distribution of prizes the committee have not relaxed in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the schools and the welfare of the pupils. The following figures show the attendance at each school:—

Fort School	316
Chundunwady School	113
School outside the Fort in Meerza Street	71
Mazagon School	54

The Guzerati language is the medium through which instruction is imparted to the pupils in reading, writing, arithmetic, the elements of grammar, geography, history, needle and Berlin-wool work, and singing. As instruction is given in the vernacular of the children, the committee have always felt the want of a good series of school books adapted for Parsee girls, and they are happy to say that they have already compiled and published three books for use in their schools. Until the whole series that will be required is prepared, the committee will have no alternative but to have recourse to some of the books of the Educational Department which are more suited for boys.

The following is the programme of studies of the high class of each school:—Reading—Hope's 7th Guzerati book, pp 250; Grammar—Guzerati Parsing; Geography—Asia; History—Persia; Arithmetic—Fractions; Recitations—Kavi Nurbudashunker's Work; woollen work and sewing.

The committee beg to state that the girls whose parents can afford to pay for the education imparted in these seminaries are charged a small monthly fee at the rate of one rupee each, while children of the poorer classes are exempted from such payment and are educated gratuitously.

The committee, sensible of the great responsibility devolving upon them, have given their best consideration to every step they have taken for the establishment of the schools under their charge on a sure and solid basis. The school in the Fort is supervised by Mr. Cooverjee Rastomjee Mody, a member of our committee; and the other three schools by an efficient paid superintendent.

The practice hitherto observed of having these schools periodically examined by independent examiners is still followed. The examiners for the year 1867 were Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, late deputy inspector of Government vernacular schools at the Presidency; Mr. Thakordass Atmaram, B.A. LL. B.; Mr. Munsooklal Moogutlal, B. A.; and Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir, head master Fort Proprietory School; and their report of the state of the Fort and Chundunwady schools is satisfactory. They have not been equally pleased with the Meerza Street and Mazagon schools, and their remarks will receive the attentive consideration of the committee. To such of the pupils as acquitted themselves creditably scholarships and prizes have been awarded, which they will presently receive.

The ladies and gentlemen who have honoured the committee with their presence to-day will be glad to know that the following permanent endowments have been made by the undermentioned Parsee ladies and gentlemen as inducements to the girls to prosecute their studies with attention and diligence.

I. A permanent endowment or donation of Rs. 2,240, bestowed by a generous Parsee lady, the interest of which is applied by the committee of management for the purpose of awarding each year two scholarships of the monthly value of 4 rupees each to the successful competitors by examiners appointed by the committee. Such scholarships to be held for a period of one year; and an annual prize of 16 rupees to the girl standing next in rank and attainments to the successful competitors.

II. A permanent endowment of Rs. 10,000, bestowed by Dhunbajee, in commemoration of her late husband Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq., the interest of which is applied by the committee for the purpose of awarding annually a prize of the value of one hundred rupees to the girl who is certified and declared by examiners nominated by the committee to be best qualified for performing the duties of tutoress of Parsee girls.

III. A permanent endowment of Rs. 2,100, bestowed by the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee, President of the Association, the interest of which is applied by the committee for the purpose of awarding each year "The Framjee Nusserwanjee Scholarship," of the monthly value of seven rupees, to the successful competitor for general knowledge and proficiency in the principles of the Zoroastrian religion, morality, and domestic economy.

IV. A permanent endowment of Rs. 1,200, bestowed by students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution and College, in commemoration of their benefactor, the late Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, the interest of which is applied by the committee for the purpose of awarding each year a scholarship designated "The Mountstuart Elphinstone Scholarship," of the monthly value of five rupees, to the successful competitor, by examiners appointed by the committee.

V. A permanent endowment of Rs. 12,000, made by the relatives of the late Mrs. Kharsedjee Rustomjee Cama, the annual interest of which is applied by the committee for the purpose of awarding stipends of 10 rupees each, to female students of the Normal Class, or to one or more female teachers employed in the schools of the Association.

VI. A permanent endowment of Rs 1,500, made up by the members of the managing committee for founding a scholarship of the monthly value of 5 rupees, to be called "The Nowrojee Furdoonjee Scholarship," in commemoration of the services rendered to the Parsee Girls' School Association by its Honorary Secretary for the period of seven years.

VII. A permanent endowment of Rs. 2,000 made by Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq., in memory of his late wife Sonabai, the interest of which sum is to be expended in the current expenses of the schools of the Association.

VIII. Permanent endowments amounting to Rs. 16,000, bestowed by several Parsee gentlemen for general purposes.

The committee have much pleasure in mentioning that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai has given a donation of rupees one thousand for defraying the expenses of this Exhibition and providing the prizes.

The income of the Parsee Girls' School Association during the year 1867 was Rs. 7,139-3 annas from the following sources:—

Yearly Subscriptions	Rs.	663-0-0
Donations by Parsees in commemoration of happy events in their families or on occasions of funeral ceremonies	„	955-0-
Interest of invested funds	„	2,610-0-0
Fees paid by pupils	„	2,640-0-0
Other donations and collections	„	271-8-0
The total of the expenses was	Rs.	9,007-8-0

The fund at the disposal of the Association amounted on the 31st of December 1867 to Rs. 62,151-12 annas, of which Rs. 20,340 are funded to endow scholarships and to provide prizes, and Rs. 40,912-12 annas are invested in loans and securities, the interest of which is applied towards the general purposes of the schools.

The committee have now much pleasure in announcing that the main difficulty (that of obtaining female teachers) has to some extent been overcome. One whole school, the Chunduwaddy one, which is attended by 113 girls, is now entirely conducted by female teachers, who received their education in that school. They belong to respectable families, and it was not without considerable effort that the committee were able to secure their services. For the last eight months the school has been conducted by these female teachers, and the committee have good reasons to be pleased with their management. They are sanguine that before long they will be able to secure more female teachers for the other schools. If the exertions of that philanthropic lady, Miss Mary Carpenter, prove successful, and if the Government of this country were to establish Normal Schools for training female teachers, it would supply a much felt want, and female education in India would make rapid strides.

It affords the committee much satisfaction to be able to state that a very large number of girls have received instruction in the schools of the Association since they were founded, and many of those who have left the schools to enter upon the duties of domestic life are now enlightened wives and well-taught mothers. Formerly the native ladies generally occupied themselves with plain needle work or in listening to stories told by story-tellers. It is different now. To needle work are added works of fancy in Berlin wool and silk, and instead of being listeners, they can read for themselves and roam not only in the fields of romance, but in those of solid instruction, and are thus enabled to impart its good fruits to all within their reach. Though this is not comparatively speaking done on a large scale, the committee feel highly gratified to think that the change is sufficiently noticeable.

In conclusion, the committee very much regret that His Excellency the Governor, who, for the brief time that …reins of Government, has given ample …rm interest in the cause of education, has …preside at the Exhibition to-day, as the … most ardently wished—a regret, which is …enhanced, because His Excellency has not …o them the honour of taking the chair at this …count of indisposition. But in you, Honour… committee have found a worthy sub… course of a long and successful career, you …hown a sympathy with native wants and …ss, and we hope always to deserve support …rs which are calculated to encourage us, in the …t we have undertaken. To Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald, who has kindly consented to distribute the prizes, the committee feel extremely grateful. The children, the committee are sure, will be greatly delighted to receive their prizes at her hands, and the proof, which she gives this day of her interest in the cause of female education, by the trouble which she has taken to attend this meeting, cannot fail to encourage those who have received prizes to-day, as well as those who have not done so, all will be encouraged to persevere in their studies in the hope that like honours will be conferred on them next year. To the several ladies and gentlemen who have done the committee the honour to be present to-day, the committee tender their best thanks. The committee also beg to thank Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., for his goodness in allowing the use of his excellent mansion for this occasion.

At the request of the committee, Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate, who is not connected with the schools, then examined a class of girls in reading, geography, history, &c., some of the girls answering the questions put to them in a particularly intelligent manner. Some Guzerati songs were then sung by a number of girls, and a Guzerati translation of God save the Queen, to the usual air, after which perhaps the most interesting part of the proceedings commenced—the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald. A very large number of excellent books, and other more expensive prizes, such as work-boxes, ladies' companions, and in one case a beautiful gold watch, as well as several scholarships, were presented by Mrs. Fitzgerald to the successful pupils, who appeared proud of the rewards of their past diligence and encouragement for future exertions.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis then addressed the assemblage. He said—I am sure it is with a feeling of deep regret that His Excellency the Governor has not been able to be present here to-day, and that that feeling will be greatly enhanced when he hears from Mrs. Fitzgerald an account of our proceedings and learns something of the results that have been attained through the strenuous and energetic efforts of the Hon. Framjee Nusserwanjee, President of this Association, and the other gentlemen associated with him in this work. For my own part, I must say that in the twenty-five years which I have passed in the service of the Government of this country one of the most remarkable facts appears to me to be the growth of education and the rapid progress of social enlightenment among the natives of this country. When I first came to this country, some twenty-five years ago, if the little sons of a Parsee gentleman knew a little English they were patted on the head by their English friends, and were thought to be prodigies and wonders; but now I should be greatly surprised if any little common Parsee street boy that I meet were unable to answer me in English if I spoke to him. And as to education amongst girls, I think, ladies and gentleman, we may accept what we have heard to-day as a proof that there has been no small or insignificant progress. Who twenty-five years ago would have thought that between 500 and 600 girls of a numerically small section of the community would be receiving tuition and learning the rudiments—it is true only the rudiments—of education, but still getting a very good sound practical education in the schools of this association? And I have no doubt that a greater number would have been learning, and the education imparted would have been of a higher class but for the difficulty which has been referred to in the report just read by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—the difficulty, I mean, of obtaining female teachers. This point was noticed in a former report, and has again been prominently noticed in the report read to-day. It is a want so universally admitted, so strongly felt, that it cannot, I think, be too often brought forward till it has been entirely removed;—and it can only be by the exertions of the Parsee community themselves that any real remedy can be supplied. Allusion has been made to the visit of Miss Carpenter, and the desire of Government to found a normal school. It is quite true that the visit of that very estimable lady gave a great stimulus to female education in this country, and it is quite true also that Government desire to do all they can to promote it; but I would say that better than a hundred Miss Carpenters, or all the strength of a strong Government, is self-reliance, and it is by relying on yourselves that you shall overcome all difficulties and attain the end you seek. It is in this very aspect that an exhibition of these schools is to my mind a very pleasing one, for they are supported entirely by the Parsee community—the children are sent to school by Parsee parents without any assistance from Government, which is a proof that the movement is a popular one. It is a very easy thing, whenever any social subject is started, to get up meetings and vote addresses and give lectures. These are excellent things in their way, as leading to something better, but such movements, as they are called, move very slowly till some impression has been made on the public. And when we see four schools supported entirely by one community attended by 500 or 600 scholars, I think we may be very certain that a real impression has been made on the public and a real popular movement set on foot. This is perhaps not very much to be wondered at, and I shall be greatly surprised if the movement does not extend further amongst us than it has at present, when every Parsee of respectability is educated. And an educated man must desire all his family to be educated like himself. This leads him naturally to give education to his daughters, and when the daughters have been educated, in the next generation the mothers will have been educated, and thus the spread of education will be universal. It is, therefore, without any hesitation that I congratulate the members of the committee on the success they have hitherto attained, and that I promise them in the future a very largely extended sphere of success and a much brighter prospect for the Parsee Girls' School Association. It is getting late and I will not detain you longer except to express on the part of the committee thanks to Mrs. Fitzgerald for giving her attendance here and distributing the prizes. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee then expressed, on behalf of himself and the managing committee of the Association, their warm thanks to Mrs. Fitzgerald and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis for the trouble they had taken and the encouragement their presence had given to the cause of female education. (Applause.)

This finished the proceedings, and the company then retired.

LAW.

HIGH COURT:—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

DISPUTE AS TO A KHOJA BURYING-GROUND.

An important case regarding the right to a burying-ground in Bombay has been before Sir Joseph Arnould during the last few days.

The plaintiff in the action is Kazee Soola Alli bin Kazee Esmael Maharee, a mouvalvee by profession, residing at No. 101, Don Tad Street, and the defendant is Mahomed Hussain Hoosanee *alias* Aga Khan bin Shah Khullilullah Mahomed, Bombay, a peer, or high priest, of the Khoja community, No. 24, Bhendy Bazaar. The plaintiff is a Koknee Mussulman, and in this action claims part of the Khoja burying-ground situate at Chatree Syrang Street and Bengalpoora Street in Bombay, and bounded on the north and south by the Khoja Jamat property and the property of Kessowjee Naik, on the east by the several properties of Shaik Enoos Shaik Calloo, Bangee Shaik Ahmed, and Kessowjee Naik, and on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Khan and by the Khoja property. The plaint sets forth that the land in question was acquired about 105 years ago by Cazee Ebraim Maharee, the great grandfather of the plaintiff, and was possessed by him and his descendants and devolved on the plaintiff in 1864. The piece of land had been used for the last 125 years with permission of the plaintiff and his ancestors as a burial place by Mahomedans of the Suni community—written permission to use it being given in such case by the plaintiff and his ancestors—: for 100 years the only approach to it was through the burial-ground of the Khoja community; the plaintiff and all persons carrying the bodies of his ancestors for interment in the ground had enjoyed that privilege: and he now claims a right to that land as a burial-ground, and a right of way through the burial-ground of the Khoja community from Chatree Syrang, and then continued—The pass notes or permissions to use the said piece of land of the plaintiff as a burial-ground were issued by the plaintiff, and were given by them to the parties applying for them, and the parties obtaining the passes obtained admission to the burial-ground by delivering them to a sepoy in the employment of the Khoja Jamat, who was stationed at the gate of the burial-ground. The said piece of land now claimed by the plaintiff, continues the plaint, was up to the year 1863 separated from the burial-place of the Khoja community by a dwarf or low wall of stone. In the early part of the year 1863 there were about 50 tombs constructed of chunam and about 200 of stones erected on the plaintiff's ground. The defendant Aga Khan claims to be the head of the Khoja community, and entitled to the control of the property of the community. Since 1863 the defendant has excluded the plaintiff from the said piece of land, his property, and has refused to allow any person authorized by the plaintiff to use the said piece of land as a burial-ground. The defendant has removed the dwarf wall of stone which separated the piece of land of the plaintiff from the burial-ground of the Khoja community, and has taken up and removed all the tombs which stood on the plaintiff's land. The defendant has since the year 1863 retained possession of the said land of the plaintiff. The plaint therefore craves that the plaintiff should be declared entitled to the possession of the land, receive Rs. 25,000 damages for the removal of the wall and destruction of the tombs, and be entitled to possession of the right of way, and that the defendant should be distrained from further possession or interference.

For the defence, the right of the plaintiff or of his ancestors to the land or to the right of way is denied. The defender admits that he is the religious head of the community, and claims to be entitled to contract of the property known as that of the community; denies that he removed the wall or destroyed the tombs as alleged; holds that the plaintiff has originated this suit solely from motives of malice with the view of annoying the defendant; and, therefore, denies that the plaintiff is entitled to any relief under this action; prays that it should be dismissed with costs, and cites several actions in the Court of Equity on which the defendant shall rest his case.

The case was first called on Friday, when Messrs. Dunbar, White, and McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff, whilst the Advocate-General, with Messrs. Green and Pigot, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Dunbar in support of the plaint. He proved his pedigree, then deposed as to the rights held by his ancestors and himself as stated in the plaint and on being further examined on Saturday proceeded:—I continued to receive permission to use the burial ground up till within the last four years. Instructions were then received from the Khoja Jamat not to let any Suni be buried in that piece of ground. I myself have been refused admission. The first occasion was four years' ago, when I went there to say the *fattia* prayer for the benefit of my deceased father. Men who were at the gate prevented me from going in. I never went after that. I wanted before the bringing of the suit to go there and have a survey of the place made, but I did not go up to the gate, being afraid of being beaten. I took no surveyor with me. When I was permitted to use the burial-ground there was a loose stone wall, called a *gurgah*, completely dividing our ground from that of the Khojas. There was a broken part here and there to allow persons to pass over, and there was no gate by which to go in. The height of the *gurgah* which remained standing was about two feet. The *gurgah* had no foundations. Parts of the *gurgah* were still standing when I was last on the ground. It had been there ever since I can recollect. When I was there last week with my solicitors and counsel there was no longer any trace of it. At the time when I last used the ground there were many tombs of my people in the part which I claimed. On the occasion when I went with counsel we got in by the only gate, and went up by the well towards the *gurgah*. The boundary at the extreme north end of the ground is a pucka stone wall five or six feet high. The whole of the space between that wall and the *gurgah* was occupied by the tombs of my people. There are about fifty, sixty, or seventy tombs of my family there, which I knew, not from inscriptions, but from my own personal knowledge. I used to resort to the burial-ground for the purpose of saying *fattia* prayers. I said special *fattia* prayers on the tombs of my nearest relatives, and a general prayer for all my relatives. I accompanied Mr. Bedford, C. E., to the ground this morning, and showed him the spot where those tombs stood. There is not a vestige of those tombs remaining, the whole of the ground having been cleared and the foundations dug up. What I pointed out to Mr. Bedford were the sites. The tombs were built, some of chunam and dressed stone, and some of mud and rough stone. The ground, which was formerly raised, was now level with the rest. The tombs of members of other families belonging to our Jamat have been removed in the same way—I mean the tombs of Sunis. About forty or fifty others, I think, have been removed.

By the Advocate General—I claim absolute ownership of the whole of the piece of ground north of the *gurgah*.

The Advocate General—I thought what you said yesterday was that you claim the guardianship.

Plaintiff—That is what I claim. I claim the guardianship and the use of the ground just as before. I do not claim any right to build a house there, or to sell the ground. I merely claim the use of ground for burial purposes. I am a Suni Koknee Mussulman, and neither I nor my ancestors were ever Khojas. No Khojas were ever, to my knowledge, buried in the ground of which I claim to have the superintendence. I am not aware that the whole of the burial-ground is described in the Collector's map of 1822 as the Khoja durgah. I have made a search in the Collector's office for old plans bearing on this case, but have got none. At present there are some tombs of Khojas within the part formerly enclosed within the *gurgah*, but these have been put there within the last four years. I am not aware of there having been any Khoja there before that time.

On re-examination by Mr. McCulloch, he further deposed:—Until a recent period all the Khojas were on friendly terms with the Sunis, and there would be no religious objection to their associating on friendly terms.

His Lordship here observed, that so far as the case had gone, he must say if there was any truth in the plaintiff's story as to the way in which the terms of his family had been destroyed, the case was a very gross one. He (the learned Judge) was of course not passing any opinion on the matter, he merely threw out the suggestion for the defendant's counsel.

The case was again called on on Monday when, His Lordship said, there had been no fewer than three gentlemen appearing for the plaintiff in this case, and it would be desirable if these gentlemen could consult amongst themselves to get one to conduct the case. It was very difficult as they had already seen from one day's experience to have different gentlemen examining and re-examining.

Mr. Dunbar replied, that the counsel were of the same opinion as His Lordship, and he believed his learned friend, Mr. McCulloch, would that day attend to the case himself.

His Lordship then said, that on looking into this case and the law with regard to it, it seemed that the plaintiff only held in his evidence that he was a trustee, and nothing could be clearer by the authorities on Mahomedan law than that no one could claim ownership of *vukf* land. This was very clear, and there were a number of cases on it in McNaughton.

The plaintiff was here recalled, and stated in reply to His Lordship that the land was *vukf* and that he claimed no proprietory in it, and merely claimed a right as managing in the capacity of a trustee or *mookteewallah*.

His Lordship remarked, that since that was the case he thought the ownership was taken from the plaintiff, and he had no right to sue for the absolute proprietory of the land; but simply for his family and as a member of the Suni Mussulman.

The Advocate General said that if any information was led in this case at all, it should have been by the Advocate General rather than by the plaintiff, for the latter had not the right to the property, for it was the property of God.

Mr. Dunbar said the question between the plaintiff and the defendant was as to the right of the Koknee community and the Khoja community of Mussulmen.

His Lordship said that he had mentioned this point as he did not wish to take the gentlemen by surprise. There was a great deal of learning about this question, and he thought it would be better to let the case stand over for argument, subject to this understanding, that, if necessary, a new plaint should be brought and the evidence already taken should be received under it, this suit being withdrawn on payment, by the plaintiff, of the costs so far as incurred. There were plenty of authorities on the point he had mentioned, for though he had not had an opportunity to look into Baillie, there was a large collection of cases in McNaughton, and he must desire the learned gentlemen to look into these authorities, for this really was the only point in the case. It appeared to him that the plaintiff's evidence did not support the plaint, and that the suit, as at present constituted, was a suit that could not be maintained, and therefore it might become necessary for the plaintiff to withdraw the present and bring a fresh suit properly constituted. However, he did not wish to decide that at present, or ask the counsel at once to plunge into the argument, and so the case would have to stand over.

The Advocate General requested that the adjournment should not be longer than till Thursday, as he wished the matter disposed of as soon as possible.

The Judge—I have not had an opportunity of referring to all the authorities, but I think the principle is quite clear.

The Advocate General—It is quite clear that in the plaintiff's statement he has proved a case different from that in the suit.

The Judge—Yes, and it is only necessary to look to the plaint, the shabby nature of the paper so carelessly put together, and the whole way in which this case is prepared, to see that it is not prepared with the care due to a case of this importance:—and, among other things, the attorneys have not taken care to have the fullest statement of the case from the plaintiff himself. The case will stand over till Thursday for argument, as to whether the plaint is capable of amendment, or whether a new suit will have to be raised, and whether the plaintiff will be entitled to bring a new suit on the evidence he has given. My present impression in this suit is against the plaintiff, and I see, with regret, the way in which this case of such importance—for it is of importance to a large section of the community—has been prepared; and nothing causes the Court to lose more time than plunging into a case like this without a very clear idea of the points to determine.

The case was therefore allowed to stand over till Thursday.

Tuesday, 24th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY *vs.* MUGGONLAL SHUMBOORAM.

This was an action continued from the last list of short causes, in which the plaintiffs claimed a sum of Rs. 10,000 being the amount of a call of Rs. 1,000 each on 10 shares of the Company as held by the defendant. The case when called last week was continued owing to the plaintiff's clerk omitting to bring to Court the minute book of the directors with the resolution to make the call. To-day Mr. Taylor examined the same witness, who proved the resolution to make the call and that due intimation of it had been given the defendant. The Court therefore granted decree for the amount claimed with costs and interest.

NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA *vs.* KHIMJEE PREMJEE.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 24,559-6-1, being the amount of four bills accepted by the plaintiff in favour of the defendant, and for a balance of money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. Mr. Marriott, who appeared for the plaintiff, explained that the loan was granted on 47 bales of cotton consigned for sale in Liverpool, but which did not realize the amount lent, so that the plaintiff now sued for the difference. The debts were proven, and the Court then granted decree for the amount with 6 per cent. interest till payment, and costs.

DULPUTBHOY BHAGOOBHOY, *vs.* VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND.

VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND *vs.* DULPUTBHOY BHAGOOBHOY.

These were cross actions with regard to light-house shares, and to-day Mr. White said he appeared along with Mr. Pigot for the first mentioned plaintiff, whilst Messrs. McCulloch and Dunbar appeared on the other side. Parties, however, had nearly reached an amicable settlement, and he had to ask the Court to allow the cases to stand over. His Lordship replied that he would be very glad to do so, and he trusted the arrangement would come off—not go off—(a laugh.) He would allow them to stand over in that firm persuasion.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—24TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Akooram Narayen sing and Bhugwansing Akooram, residents of Poona who were brought to Bombay last week, were yesterday brought up on remand, and charged with dishonestly receiving or retaining certain gold ornaments, worth about Rs. 1,661, belonging to one Nundajee Mahadjee, knowing the same to be stolen property. The prosecutor keeps a firewood depot at Chinch Bunder. It appears that about two years ago, the prosecutor was robbed of certain gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 10,000. He then suspected two persons by name Govinda and Suckia Rama, who were apprehended and tried before Mr. F. L. Brown, the then second Magistrate of Police, on a charge of theft, but as no property was found the men were discharged. On Monday the 16th instant, he, the prosecutor, went to Poona in consequence of a telegram from the Poona police authority, and from there he was taken to a village called Chakun, and he was present when the property before the Court was found in the house occupied by the prisoners. All the proof he had was that the articles in the property before the Court as being a portion of the property stolen from him about two years ago. Prosecutor's reason for charging these prisoners with dishonestly receiving the stolen property was that, at the time he was robbed, he went to Chakun along with Khan Bahadoor Ackbar Ally. The prisoners were then present at the time of the search of the house of Govinda, and they knew that he had been robbed, and as they received this property since then, he charged them with this offence.

Mr. Prescott appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence.

His Worship after hearing the arguments of the respective advocates of the parties, dismissed the case, as there was nothing before him to show that if any offence had been committed it occurred within this jurisdiction, and not within the Poona zillah.

TORTURING AN ANIMAL.—Nathoo Thackoorpursad, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelly torturing an animal. The man pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined rupees 15.

THEFT.—Runchore Hurjee was charged with stealing a brass plate belonging to one Nana Hurjoon. His Worship convicted the offender and sent him to the County Jail for fourteen days with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A HINT FOR DAVE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—No doubt you have seen our friend Carson,—what do you think of him? I wish you would persuade him to lower his prices; why not let it be the same as before—dress Rs. 5, stalls 3, gallery 2, and pit as usual,—and I'm sure I can guarantee him better houses in the long run.

My servant has been hinting (a decent sort of a fellow) saying he would like to see Carson Sahib very much, and requested me to take him, (probably he meant to give him the cash to take himself) and show him this Carson Sahib whom all the Sahib Loags are mad after, but of course I couldn't think of giving him a ticket as it was as much as one could do to pay for himself; but I mean to do so as soon as our favourite Carson thinks proper to reduce his prices. If you feel backward in telling him the contents of my note, will you please insert it in your paper, of which I am a subscriber, and one of those Sahib Loags that's

Tuesday. ALL FOR DAVE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

KURRACHEE, 17TH MARCH.

THE *Comorin*, which arrived here the day before yesterday, brought in Major General Skinner and family. The usual salute was fired yesterday. The General assumed the command of the division from Colonel Watson, the senior officer in the station, and he purposes inspecting the troops and military lines in the course of this and next week. I have no doubt that he will be appreciated by people generally, both military and civil.

To-morrow's steamer, the *Kurrachee*, will take away from us the head of one of the leading European firms in the place. I allude to the intended departure of Mr. William Gilmour Hall. He arrived in Sind some three years ago as manager of the house of Messrs. Fleming and Company, and leaves this now as a partner in that highly respected firm. As a man of business few could equal him, and in private life one could not wish for a better friend. He was selected to fill the place of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce on its being vacated by Mr. A. E. Denso, and in this capacity too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him for the zealous eye with which he watched the interest of the mercantile community. It is said that he will not again return to Kurrachee, but it is to be hoped that the change to an English climate will lead to the complete restoration of his health. The well wishes of everybody accompany Mr. Hall. Mr. Robertson, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, I am told, will leave this also to-morrow, but whether he is to return again to Kurrachee I am not certain. Of him I spoke in a recent letter, so I will not say more than that I think he will be much missed, and hope that he has not gone for good.

It has, I believe, been definitely settled that the Bombay Bank premises, lately purchased by the Government for a sum of Rs. 85,000, be utilized by an early date as a Court House, the Suddur and Sessions and District Courts being held there. This arrangement will tend greatly to facilitate the despatch of work, and will besides be a convenience to the mercantile community, who now lose a day in going from one Court to another. A local print asserts that the Divisional Magistrate's Court will also be removed to that building, but it is a pity that such is not to be, and I am sorry to have to contradict the statement, which I have good reason to believe to be untrue. If all the Courts in the place were held in one building, it would only be what litigants and professional men would, I suppose, wish, but the arrangement cannot be carried out, as I am told it was to have been, owing to the want of room in the building.

The Judicial Commissioner and District Judge have just returned from a small tour of inspection, which it is hoped will be the means of inducing some improvements in the administration of justice in the districts, and particularly in Khetty, the inhabitants of which place have for long been neglected. Fancy a person there having to send all the way to Kurrachee or Meerpoor Bakore, forty miles, for a stamp paper! It is time something was done to correct this state of things. Khetty, though a small place, is by no means to be despised for its smallness. It is true that, owing to the river encroachments during the high season, landed property is not quite safe in it—several people suffered severe losses only last year,—but yet it can boast of a Customs officer, an apothecary, and a postmaster. Why it has not a judicial officer, better than an insignificant kotwal, I cannot tell. Perhaps one will now be either permanently attached to the place or visit it periodically, as do the subordinate Judges the minor villages within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Macpherson has gone away to Shikarpoor as Judge of that District. It is a pity he has been removed from the Small Cause Court. If he has been transferred at his own request, I fancy it will not be long before he will be sorry for it, and be glad to return to Kurrachee when the hot winds set in during the day and the sandflies set a dancing to the music of the mosquitoes at nights. I do pity him! Colonel Southey, who is appointed in his place here, has not yet joined, so that business is quite at a stand-still in the Court. This should not be so.

The much talked of official changes have ended in *moonshine*, and Mr. Gibbons, I am glad to say, is not to be removed from Kurrachee, although it was suggested that he be relieved by Mr. Boulton, late of the Small Cause Court. A poor clerk in the Magistrate's office, I see, has been dismissed the service on suspicion of communicating Major Lambert's proposal to the Commissioner *anent* the disposal of certain appointments under him. Did you ever hear of such injustice?

The station continues pretty lively, thanks to the goodness of the amateurs of H. M.'s 82nd Regiment, who have followed the example set them by the officers of the 17th M. N. I, and entertained the public to two evening's amusement in their little theatre. The pieces played were the "Two Polts" and "Othello the Moor." The acting was good on both occasions, but I was sorry to see a falling off in numbers on the second evening. The Zoroastrians, too, are entitled to credit for their spirit they show in the attempt which they are about to make to cater for the amusement of the Kurrachee folks. They intend treating us to the farces of "Billing and Cooing" and "Upstairs and Downstairs," on the evening of Saturday the 21st, and Monday the 23rd instant, and if they do as well as when they played "Taming the Shrew," in Guzerati, some time ago, I trust they will receive the encouragement which they will deserve, to play again.

18TH MARCH.

DR. HOPKINS, the Civil Surgeon, was taken away by special train this morning to Jerruck, to attend upon the wife of Captain Ross, Deputy Collector of that place, who met with a severe accident through a fall from her carriage it is said, and broke one of her arms. I shall let you have particulars when I learn them. The Doctor is expected to be in with his patient to-morrow morning.

From a friend at Kotree I learn that a Mr. Warren, mate of the steamer *Jhelum*, was accidentally shot in the right breast by the captain. The vessel had made fast to the bank at the Ooner-poor wood station, some twenty miles from Kotree and Captain Peck, taking advantage of the time he thus had to himself, set to oiling the locks of his revolver, which had been rusty for some time. While doing so one of the chambers discharged, and the ball, after passing through planking of pretty good thickness, lodged in Mr. Warren's breast. On this being known the captain at once made for Kotree, where Mr. Warren is now doing well under the able treatment of Dr. Williams.

Business much the same as when I last wrote. Weather becoming closer daily, and, as usual at this time of the year, pith hats and umbrellas are in great demand. A poor private, attached to the depot, died from a stroke of the sun the other day. One very shortly will have to be careful how he ventures out of doors without "Ellwood's patent" of a morning. The Commissioner in Sind with establishment has come in for the season, but the Collector is still roaming about the districts, and Mr. Melville and Major Widdicombe intend going to Selwan in a few days to inspect the Court at that place. They surely might have done this before: i, for one, should not like to undergo the slow process of roasting they will, there.

THE FIGHT WITH THE BEZOTIS.

(*Lahore Chronicle.*)

WE have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter dated the 12th instant, and written by an eye witness of the recent disturbance with the Bezotis:—

"As no doubt a telegram will have been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore regarding our fight yesterday with the Bezotis, and exaggerated reports may reach your ears, I send you an account of what happened. About 12-30 P. M., the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and a wing of the 6th Punjab Infantry, 80 Sabres 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and two Mountain guns went out to where the Deputy Commissioner was with the local levies inside the Orbolan pass which leads to the Bezoti country. I was in cutcherry at the time, but finished all my cases, and about 2 o'clock went off to the place, some 5 miles from cantonments. When I came to the spot, I saw on a conical hill before me the 3rd Punjab Infantry and 6th Punjab Infantry lining its crest, and commenced climbing up it. When I arrived at the top, I found they had both gone down the other side, and were climbing a second hill to my right, and were half-way up it. From this crest I could see everything which I could not from the foot, and I saw on the plain to my left our cavalry and guns, so I descended and went to them. So far for myself. It was a bad business yesterday, our loss was so heavy; eleven were killed (one of them Captain Ruxton, Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry,) and 27 wounded, (one of them the Adjutant, Mackinnon, of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and another, Hoste, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, both slightly.) I send you a plan of the place, and then you will understand what happened. The scene of the action was a triangle, of which two sides were hills, and at the apex the road leading to the Bezoti country. Near the right hand corner of the base is the conical hill, A. is the road, A. B. and A. D. two ranges of hills on either side, C. the conical hill, E. the cavalry, and G. the guns. Our men drove the enemy off the first, the conical hill, without any loss on either side, the enemy retiring at once. When they had descended the conical hill, the enemy retired up the range B. on the right: our men followed them. It was a fearful climb; still our men went on till they came to a very ugly piece of sheer slabs of rock. Here, the 3rd P. I. bolted back some 60 or 70 feet, but rallied again well, and after a short time advanced and worked up to within 40 yards of the top, where the enemy had capital batteries and potted our fellows with safety. Again our men retired, as the approach to the enemy's "sungs" (as it is locally termed) was so sheer as to be almost impossible. They rallied again, however, and continued firing at the enemy, when, as it was getting late, they were ordered gradually to retire, which they did in good order; they then returned to cantonments. We don't know what the enemy's loss has been but their chief leader was the first man on their side killed. The hill which our men climbed to the right was a most awful place, and it was madness ever attempting to storm it. There were not above 30 of the enemy against perhaps seven or eight hundred of our men; but the natural obstacles were so great that the odds in men were if anything against us. From their position the enemy could fire into the masses, who, from want of space, were huddled up together. There is some dispute as to whether the second hill was stormed, contrary to, or agreeably to orders; if the former be the case, poor Ruxton, the author of it, has paid dearly for his zeal; if the latter, it was the order of a madman. The saddest part of it is that Ruxton's body was not recovered, and has fallen into the enemy's hands, and they demand Rs. 3,000 before they will give it up. It is not distinctly known how he was killed

VAGRANTS.

(Times.)

ABOUT a hundred and fifty years ago, the *Spectator* was invited by Sir Andrew Freeport, a wealthy city merchant, and a member of the famous Club, to spend a few days with him at his seat, within a few miles of the town. Accordingly, he joined the knight on the appointed day at his house of business, in order to go down with him in his carriage. But "as soon," says the *Spectator*, "as we were got into his chariot, two or three beggars on each side hung upon the doors, and solicited our charity with the usual rhetoric of a sick wife or husband at home, three or four helpless little children, all starving with cold and hunger. We were forced to part with some money to get rid of their importunity, and then we proceeded on our journey with the blessings and acclamations of these peple." But Sir Andrew having thus released himself from the immediate annoyance, was at once visited by some compunctions at his own facility. "Well, then," he said, "we go off with the prayers and good wishes of the beggars, and perhaps our healths will be drunk at the next ale-house. So all we shall be able to value ourselves upon is, that we have promoted the trade of the victualler and the excises of the Government." He proceeded to reflect upon the little clothing such poor creatures could wear, who "must always live in rags to look like objects of compassion," and consequently that they would be most unsatisfactory customers alike to the merchant and the farmer. But "of all men living," he proceeded, "we merchants, who live by buying and selling, ought never to encourage begging." For merchandise is the product of labour even more than of land; and "to give to beggars is to hire men to sit still. The very alms they receive from us are the wages of idleness." Indeed, he had often thought that no man should be permitted to take relief even from the parish, until he had first purchased as much as possible of his own livelihood by the labour of his own hands; and then the public ought only to be taxed to make good the deficiency. In the absence of this just provision, he was not altogether pleased with the laws by which every parish was bound to maintain its own poor. But, at all events, the law existed, and there was, therefore, he argued, "no occasion for this charity to common beggars." He was not, indeed, against all acts of charity. But he was sure that this charity recommended by religion was to be bestowed upon the industrious poor, upon those who were unjustly oppressed, or upon the sick. "I ought," he says, "to give to an hospital of invalids, to recover as many useful subjects as I can; but I shall bestow none of my bounties "upon an alms-house of idle people." For these reasons he considers he would have been free from reproach if he had withheld his charity from the beggars. But he is unfortunately obliged to remember himself, and to add that "we prescribe better rules than we are able to practise, and are ashamed not to give in to the mistaken customs of our country."

Such is the story told in the 232nd number of the *Spectator*, and it is curious how freshly its reflections read even at the present day. There will be found, indeed, in another of our columns, a singularly complete parallel. There are beggars in the streets of London still; and there are still worthy knights among its merchants not less sensible on this point than Sir Andrew Freeport, and either more consistent than their predecessor, or with better opportunities for putting their principles into practice. Some talk was caused a few days ago by one of the Aldermen at Guildhall having sentenced an extraordinary number of beggars to various terms of imprisonment. He was accused of great harshness, and another of the magistracy thought it necessary to declare in our columns that he was not responsible for such a proceeding. The Alderman in question was Sir Robert Carden, and having waited until the sentences were expired, he writes to-day to explain his decision. We think it will be allowed that he offers abundant justification for the course he pursued; but, apart from this, his letter deserves particular attention as containing a trustworthy account of a large batch of street beggars, and thus affording an unmistakeable sample of their general character. As many as 81 were brought before Sir Robert Carden in one week, and of these there were but 19 who were not known as beggars. Eleven others, who were thought to be of a better class, were simply sent to Unions and work-houses; but the whole of the remaining had more or less "a professional character." Ten were simply "incorrigible beggars and imposters," 12 were able-bodied, but from want of character were unable to find work; and the remaining 28 were physically or mentally incapable of earning a living. The public may judge from this statement what excuse there is for the distressing appeals often addressed to them in the streets. The only class out of this last 56 who could at all arouse compassion are those who are incapacitated from earning their living. In many cases, however, the friends of these persons are able to provide for them, and it will be noticed that 12 of the 50 were eventually sent back to their relations. But at all events a provision is made for all destitute persons of this class in the workhouse of their own Union, and they need not be without the legal assistance of the State for a single day. As for those who can get no work because of their bad characters, in the first place they deserve nothing; and, in the next place, to be made to feel the pinch of hunger affords probably the only hope of their recovery. But in another class we see the consequences of giving them encouragement. The "incorrigible beggars and imposters" are at the end of the scale, as those who were summarily discharged are at its commencement; and though we were prepared for a good deal of imposture, we confess ourselves astonished at some of the instances furnished by Sir Robert Carden's experiences. One boy, who begged during the day in a most miserable condition, was found to have an excellent suit of clothes at home, in which he appeared at night in East-end places of amusement. One old man, known by the clergyman of the parish to be drunken and disorderly, was in receipt of an annuity of 26*l.* a year. But the most extraordinary case is that of a pretended widow who had been known as a beggar for many years. It was found that she had money in the funds which brought her 40*l.* a year, and she entreated to be allowed to pursue her calling until she had funded sufficient to obtain 50*l.* a year, when she promised to retire." In other words, she had saved no less than 1,200*l.* from the results of her begging, and she would be content with about 300*l.* more. If such a result be possible, it is evident that beggary, when pursued systematically, must have in many cases its substantial rewards, and that many an idle bad character gains far more from the chance charity of the streets than others of his own class from honest work. This is what the public encourage when they give to street beggars, and what Magistrates are in danger of condoning when they deal leniently with charges of vagrancy.

Whatever difficulty, in fact, may be felt in dealing with distress in general, there cannot be the slightest hesitation as to the course which ought to be pursued with street beggars. Infinite mischief is done by yielding to them, and there is not the least reason for doing so. There was one excuse to be made for Sir Andrew Freeport, which does not apply in the present day. He could not be certain that the beggars who clung round his chariot would receive immediate relief if they applied for it. Since the passing of the Houseless Poor Act that supposition may be relied on by every Londoner who is solicited in the streets. A beggar need only apply in the evening to the work-house, to which a policeman will direct him, and he may be sure of shelter and of sufficient food to keep him from starvation. A man may, therefore, button up his pockets with a clear conscience as he passes through the streets. If the Houseless Poor Act should in any case not be duly carried out, and a destitute person should suffer in consequence, that is the fault of those who administer the law. The responsibility rests with them and upon them it should be systematically imposed. So long as the public relieve them of the duty, they will, of course, be indifferent to it. The advantage of thus referring beggars to the parish is obvious. They receive sufficient relief but not more than sufficient; we are sure they are not relieved over and over agin, and they have no temptation to remain beggars and paupers if they can help it. From private alms it is generally the most importunate, not the most destitute, who obtain relief, and the public encourage and support a race of shameless imposters. There are so many ways in which the charity of the benevolent can be applied with real advantage, that it is distressing to think of its being thrown away where it must be either useless or mischievous. The truth is that people give to these objects in the streets simply in order to relieve their own feelings, and to get rid of unpleasant sights and sounds. If they reflected only whether they were doing any good to the beggars themselves, they would hold their hands. With the laws we now possess, there should not, as Sir Robert Carden says, be a beggar in the streets, and if there are any, the public have only to thank their own thoughtlessness. No doubt, as he says, there would be an end of them "if everybody would abstain for one week from giving money in the streets, and give into custody every one that solicits alms," and thus insure that all the cases are duly investigated. By giving alms we only, as he says, perpetuate the misery, and we cannot but conclude with Sir Andrew Freeport in thinking it "a reproach worse than that of common swearing, that the idle and abandoned are suffered, in the name of Heaven and all that is sacred, to extort from Christian and tender minds a supply to a profligate way of life, that is always to be supported but never relieved."

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IRELAND.—The *Star* observes that every speaker or writer who knows anything of the subject points out that day by day the danger is growing, that the feeling against British rule is spreading, that the difficulty is graver now than it was a year ago. Is it the fear of a few foreign filibusters that makes the Government garrison every important station in Ireland with a force sufficient to overawe a county? Was it a band of American Fenians that held the streets of Cork a few days ago? Is the Limerick Declaration the work of filibusters? Lord Mayo does not believe these things himself and his petty calculation of so many farmers, and so many clerks, and so many labourers—intended to prove the weakness of Fenianism—is actually the *reductio ad absurdum* of his policy. If Fenianism is as weak as he asserts, if the Irish as a nation are opposed to it, what need of coercion at all? It is time to accept the fact that Ireland is not contented with our rule, and to address ourselves earnestly to the task of making her so.

The *Standard* is of opinion that the origin of Irish discontent must be sought for rather in social than in political causes. Legislation may do something in the removal of the obstacles which keep class from class in Ireland; but personal example and influence may do more. To attempt to deal with the case by abstract resolutions is a form of quackery more dangerous even than to attempt to proceed by an Act of Parliament. The orthodox Mahomedan physician relies upon the efficacy of a text of the Koran, carefully swallowed in a piece of paper; and the system has this advantage, that if it does not cure it cannot kill. But abstract resolutions as a remedy for the Irish malady are infinitely worse than useless. They tend to keep up the irritation which they would allay.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The *Post* points out the weakness and uselessness of the Board of Trade. In regard to railways, for example, the board can prevent a line from being opened on the ground that its works are insufficient as to construction for the safety of the travelling public, but, once open, its power ceases, and whatever may be the defects exhibited by experience, or created by non-construction, it can do nothing more than represent the matter to the company without being able to enforce any improvement. Nor is it in the instance of railways alone that this great and costly department is of no effect from want of reasonable power. The Board of Trade has scarcely, if any more real power over ships than it has over railways. Ships are daily and hourly sent to sea with the perfect knowledge on the part of not only the owners, but of the captains and crews, that the ships are not seaworthy. The owners secure themselves from loss by systems of insurance most recklessly administered, but the captains and the crews are defenceless; for the former, it is well known, dare not, unless they are unusually independent, refuse to take a ship to sea openly on an allegation of unseaworthiness, and the latter, with the carelessness of that class, are content to think that the ship will get through that particular trip for which they are under articles. The mode of proceeding in the event of a fatal catastrophe is the same as in the case of a railway accident. The Board of Trade institutes an investigation, and its officers make a report. But neither the department that makes them nor any other department has the means of taking action upon them unless an occasion arises fortuitously. Who cares for opinion unprovided with power, or for intervention that the offender and everybody else knows has not force at its back? One would suppose, however, from its name, that the Board of Trade had at least the most influential voice in matters relating to commerce. It is not so. The regulation of commercial relations with other people was, it is true, the primary object of its institution, but the Foreign Office has, after much struggling, taken that function out of its hand. The action of the Board of Trade is now merely consultative, and the management of the negotiations for treaties of of commerce with foreign nations, like the banks of a new department in the Foreign Office, presided over and conducted by one of the permanent clerks, in obedience, of course, to traditional foreign policy rather than in accordance with the requirements of manufacturers or the interest of industries. Thus it is that in all its multifarious duties the Board of Trade, with its Cabinet Minister and its Privy Councillor at its head, is limited in its functions to forming opinions which it has no means of enforcing, and making recommendations which it has no power to carry into effect. One thing more it does. It compiles statistics from which everybody draws different conclusions, each of them generally erroneous.

COUNT BISMARCK AND GERMANY.—The *Times* says there is no doubt that without the strong hand of Bismarck the cause of German unity would still run considerable danger. The annexation of a large part of Germany to Prussia has been achieved, but the question remains—Is the result of the union to be the Germanization of Prussia, or the Prussianization of Germany? When arguing against the narrow and bigoted factions of the old Monarchy, with which he himself came into power, Bismarck upholds the claims of the newly-annexed provinces; when harassed by the ultra-Democratic outcry of some of his new Prussian subjects, he is obliged to stand up for Conservative principles. In a fusion such as he contemplates no small amount of mutual compromise is necessary. He alone in all Germany seems aware of the great task involved in reconstituting it. To this object he is ready to sacrifice all interests and all political principles. Neither his old aristocratic associates, nor his perverse and stubborn democratic antagonists, nor his colleagues in the cabinet, nor the court itself, can move him from his purpose. It is the consciousness of success that makes his position impregnable. Already, notwithstanding great material distress, and the aggravation of the taxes and of military service, the discontent of the newly-annexed provinces is abating, and the conciliatory measures adopted towards Hanover can hardly fail of their intended effect. Two years ago, in the opinion of many German patriots, the development of local institutions under some scheme of general federation would have been more conducive to the attainment of common well-being than a reconstitution of the Empire under the supremacy of the ultra-Conservative and strictly military Prussian Government. Count Bismarck has been practically convincing his countrymen of their mistake, and with a zeal natural to all converts, they would now thwart him in those schemes of decentralization by which he strives to conciliate the various local interests of the newly-annexed provinces. He, however, is not to be carried away by the enthusiasm of indiscreet partisans.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—The *Times*, referring to the American proposals in regard to naturalization, remarks that the imposing rhetoric of General Banks is not required to convince us that we have nothing to gain by retaining the nominal allegiance of American citizens. On the contrary, it would probably be good policy to draw this distinction between British subjects emigrating to a foreign dominion and those emigrating to our own colonies. By far the strongest motive for insisting upon perpetual allegiance is one which concerns us less than any other nation, for our army is maintained, not by conscription, but by voluntary enlistment. The only point on which there is an ostensible conflict of interest between Great Britain and the United States is the liability of naturalized Americans for crimes against our Government committed in America. On this point negotiation must embrace a wider range than is contemplated in the bill of General Bank's Committee. The rule of procedure which prohibits the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over aliens, except in respect of acts done on British soil, is certainly not less arbitrary than the rule—*Nemo potest exuere patriam.* No one can justify by any but technical reasons that state of the law which enables a foreigner who has murdered an Englishman abroad to enjoy perfect impunity in England. It is doubtless more convenient that a criminal should be tried where the crime was committed, but it is still more essential that the criminal should be liable to arrest wherever he may be found. It is vain to speak of extradition as the complement of an exclusively local jurisdiction over criminals. In the first place, extradition treaties are by no means universal; secondly, the criminal laws of civilized nations are by no means uniform; and lastly, the State in which the criminal is harboured must await a demand for his surrender before sending him for trial. The more the question of naturalization is considered in all its aspects the less possible will it be found to deal with it separately. If a man could naturalize himself without expatriating himself he would be the subject of two Governments at once; if he could expatriate himself without naturalizing himself he would be literally a citizen of the world, exempt from all obligations except those incident to residence in a foreign country.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII, of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Marseilles, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MÜLLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 11 3/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾ "
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11 3/8 "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11¾ "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hundies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 26th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £983,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 32, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WIGGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent.
" 6 "	"	5 "
" 12 "	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windover.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab by Stratton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Dittohigh wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

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